

**U.N. General Assembly opens**  
UNITED NATIONS, New York, Sept. 21 (AFP). —  
N. General Assembly opens today. The 31st  
United Nations General Assembly when it opened today. Aside from being  
Sri Lankan ambassador to the U.N. for the  
nine years, Mr. Amerasinghe is chairman of the  
Law of the Sea Conference and the Com-  
mission on Israeli Practices Affecting the Rights of  
peoples in the Occupied Territories.  
The session was declared open at 19:23 GMT  
outgoing General Assembly President Gaston  
Thorn, Foreign Minister of Luxembourg.

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# JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جوردين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

**OPEC rules out special meet**  
CARACAS, Sept. 21 (AFP). — Oil and Mining Min-  
ister Valentin Hernandez today said members of the  
Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries  
(OPEC) had agreed by "consensus" to discuss an  
increase in crude oil prices next December.  
There was no longer any question of holding  
a special ministerial meeting before the next regular  
conference scheduled for mid-December in Qatar,  
he said.  
Mr. Hernandez said OPEC countries had not yet  
made any decisions as to the percentage by which  
crude prices should be raised.



shows King Hussein and Crown Prince Hassan greeting each at the airport.

**King Hussein returns home**  
**on private visit to U.K.**  
AMMAN (JNA). — His Majesty King Hussein returned home Tues-  
day from a 17-day private visit to the United Kingdom.  
Accompanying King Hussein were Mr. Amer Khammash, the  
Minister of Court, and Mr. Ali Ghandour, Board Director and Ge-  
neral Manager of Alia.  
His Majesty the King was received at Amman airport by His  
Highness Crown Prince Hassan, Prime Minister Mudar  
al-Nasser, Sharif Nasser Ibn Jamil, Chief of Staff, Chief  
of Palace, General Raed Ibn Zaid, General Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker,  
Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, cabinet  
members and other high ranking officials.

## Jewish settlers open fire on bron schoolchildren

IN OCCUPIED WEST BANK, being thrown by the children.  
(R). — Jewish settlers in the West Bank today opened fire on a crowd of schoolchildren who were gathered in front of a school in the town of Hebron. The settlers fired from their homes and from a bus. The children were scattered and some were injured. The settlers then opened fire on the children again. The children were then taken to a hospital in Hebron.

It was the settlers' latest attempt to hold a prayer meeting outside a former Jewish hospital in the town in defiance of an Israeli military ban. The Jews' previous attempt to build a synagogue on the site had outraged the Arab population.

Arab pupils in Hebron boycotted classes for several hours after the clashes, and students in the other West Bank Arab towns of Nablus and Ramallah also deserted their schools, according to Israeli military forces.

In some places, the students set up roadblocks, but scattered when Israeli police arrived.

The last few days' sporadic protests against Jewish settlements in Israeli-occupied territories continued with Arab demonstrators stoning an Israeli bus in the West Bank today.

Some passengers suffered minor injuries and several windows were broken. Police broke up the demonstrators, but no arrests were made, the Israeli military forces said.

Allon had spelled out details of the old peace plan which he named in a recent article in the American journal Foreign Affairs. The minister suggested an withdrawal from some of the Arab territories and the creation of a joint Palestinian-Jordanian state in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

**Egypt rejects Allon's peace plan — p. 3**  
Gallili listed four basic facts which he said made up the government's policy on a East settlement:

1. Israel must have "secure and stable frontiers."  
2. Israel is prepared to make territorial concessions in return for a comprehensive peace.  
3. Israel will not impose itself on populations in occupied territories.  
4. Israel will continue to reinforce its security by implanting Jewish communities "where and when it is necessary."

Gallili said the government had drawn up a "peace plan for the Middle East."

## Sarkis swearing-in set for Chtoura

# Blazing battles reported on all fronts in Lebanon

BEIRUT, Sept. 21 (R). — Lebanon's warring sides hammered each other today, setting all major fronts ablaze and diminishing hopes that Thursday's inauguration of a new president will mark the beginning of an era of peace.  
Radio stations supporting both sides in the 17-month-old civil war reported all four major fronts afloat overnight.  
Rightists and forces of the leftist-Palestinian alliance were locked in heavy ground fighting and artillery exchanges.

The reports spoke of ground fighting -- in some areas supported by tanks -- and artillery exchanges in the mountains east and southeast of Beirut, around the vital northern port of Tripoli and along the confrontation line dividing the capital.  
Fierce overnight clashes were reported in the area near the Beirut museum.  
The fighting subsided later in line with the usual pattern of daytime lulls. But snipers kept up their fire along the confrontation line cutting Beirut in two.

Pessimism over the impact of the inauguration of President-elect Elias Sarkis was fuelled when the Speaker of Parliament, Mr. Kamel As'ad, formally invited deputies to gather for the ceremony at Chtoura -- a site almost certain to be boycotted by the left.

In an interview with Reuter, Mr. Kamel Junblatt, who heads the loose leftwing alliance, said Thursday's planned parliamentary session was unconstitutional and he would not attend it.

How much can Elias Sarkis accomplish with a hollow title? — p. 3  
He said the road to Chtoura was unsafe. "I cannot go there," the Socialist leader declared.  
Mr. Junblatt said the speaker "lacks a sense of nationalism like many traditionalists."

The session should have been held in a neutral zone, and not even Mr. Sarkis should attend it, he added. He discounted the possibility of his supporters attending Thursday's parliamentary meeting.

Twice before in the last four days, Mr. Junblatt has criticised Mr. Sarkis for echoing rightwing views on solving the conflict, which so far has left 40,000 dead.

Meanwhile, pro-left Beirut Radio said several deputies had expressed opposition to holding the session outside Beirut and said this violated the constitution.  
Although Mr. Junblatt questioned the constitutionality of holding the parliamentary session in Chtoura, Mr. As'ad, said in a statement that "the holding of a parliamentary session anywhere in Lebanon is a 100 per cent constitutional act."

The swearing-in ceremony was not a condition for Mr. Sarkis to assume powers in Lebanon.  
He called for one united Lebanon and a rejection of communal privileges. He also advocated equality among all, regardless of religion.

The Mufti, who met President Anwar Sadat and Prime Minister Mamdouh Salem and other officials, told the press conference that Egypt supported all efforts that could lead to a solution of the Lebanese crisis.  
He supported the Palestinians in their struggle and said it was the duty of all Arabs to help them.

On the travel circuit, Lebanese Premier Karami left Damascus by road today for Beirut.  
He met twice with Syrian President Hafez Assad after arriving in Damascus on Sunday from Cairo.

Syrian Premier Gen. Abdul Rahman Khleifawi went with Mr. Karami as far as the border to see him off today.  
Also in Damascus, Former Lebanese Prime Minister Saeb Salam today resumed his discussion of the situation in Lebanon when he met Syria's Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam.

Mr. Salam arrived in Damascus from Saudi Arabia on Sunday after he saw King Khaled and briefed him on talks he held with Egyptian officials in Cairo last week.  
Mr. Salam had already seen President Hafez Assad.

In Beirut, Mr. Arafat today received a message from Soviet leaders, the Palestinian news agency Wafa reported.  
It said the message was delivered by the Soviet charge d'affaires who on Saturday had an hour's meeting with Mr. Arafat.



HEARTY WELCOME — Zambian President Kenneth Kaunda gives a warm double handshake to U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger at State House in Dar Es Salaam Tuesday, before starting their round of talks. (AP wirephoto).

## Nyerere predicts majority rule in Rhodesia within two years

DAR ES SALAAM, Sept. 21 (AFP). — Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith has agreed to proposals that will end his country's 11-year-old constitutional crisis, Tanzania's President Julius Nyerere indicated here today after a final round of talks with American Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Dr. Kissinger, who has been in South Africa, Zambia and Tanzania in the past three days, arrived in Kinshasa tonight for a meeting with Zaire's President Mobutu Sese Seko. The American official was due to go to Nairobi to see Kenya's President Jomo Kenyatta tomorrow on a final leg of his African shuttle before returning to London and Washington at the end of the week.

President Nyerere told a press conference after Dr. Kissinger reported to him on his weekend meeting in Pretoria with Mr. Smith and South African Premier John Vorster that the Rhodesian leader had accepted the principle of majority rule within two years.

The proposals were those put forward by British Prime Minister James Callaghan last March while still foreign secretary, the Tanzanian president said.  
Mr. Nyerere said the Rhodesian Premier would announce his acceptance of the proposals in a speech next Friday.

He said: "It looks as if these conditions (Britain's) have been accepted by Smith and it is up to Britain now to call a constitutional conference."  
But in Salisbury, where Mr. Smith and his cabinet met for three hours, there was no sign that the big breakthrough had come. Mr. Smith said the cabinet would reconvene tomorrow (Wednesday) when the ministers had had time to think the proposals over.

"You don't accept such proposals in a rush. You take your time," Mr. Smith said. In any case, the Rhodesian leader -- who declared the colony independent of Britain 11 years ago -- pointed out, the final decision on whether to accept the Kissinger package rested with the parliamentary caucus of his ruling Rhodesian Front Party.

Any constitutional changes would require a two-thirds majority in parliament, he pointed out. The American proposals were "complicated and difficult" and "we are dealing with the lives of people," Mr. Smith said.  
President Nyerere said he had not been in touch with other African heads of state about his latest talks with Dr. Kissinger and it might be necessary to call a summit of the five "frontline" Southern African heads of state -- Angola's Agostinho Neto, Sir Seretse Khama of Botswana, Mozambique's Samora Machel, Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Mr. Nyerere himself.

The five met in Dar Es Salaam on Sept. 5 and 6, before Dr. Kissinger began his mission.  
In Gaborone, the Botswana capital, however, a government official announced that three of the frontline leaders, Presidents Nyerere, Machel and Kaunda, would arrive here on Sunday for Botswana's tenth anniversary celebrations.

Mr. Johnson told reporters on his arrival at Geneva airport last night that decisions on these issues would have to come from the highest government levels.  
The negotiations are aimed at replacing an existing five-year SALT accord with a new 10-year pact, starting next year, to curb the nuclear arsenals of both sides.

**SALT negotiations resume in Geneva**  
GENEVA, Sept. 21 (R). — The United States and the Soviet Union resumed Strategic Arms Limitation (SALT) Talks here today with little chance of reaching early accord because the main dispute must be settled at high government levels in Washington and Moscow.  
Chief U.S. negotiator U. Alexis Johnson drove into the Soviet embassy in a large black saloon car for the private talks, to be followed by a closed plenary session at the U.S. embassy tomorrow. He was accompanied by one other official.  
Newsmen were not allowed to enter the embassy.  
The main hurdle at the 19-month-old talks, which recessed for seven weeks on July 28, is how to classify and control a new long-range Soviet bomber and a low-flying U.S. missile.  
Mr. Johnson told reporters on his arrival at Geneva airport last night that decisions on these issues would have to come from the highest government levels.  
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## Anti-apartheid institute report says 5200 people detained in S. Africa, 300 without trial, since June

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 21 (Agencies). — More than 5,000 people have been arrested and at least 300 detained without trial since the spate of violent protest broke out on June 16 in South Africa's black townships, the anti-apartheid Christian Institute said today.

Dr. Beyers Naude, the institute's Director, told Reuters today that blacks living in the townships now regarded arrest or detention as an honour for taking part in "the struggle for liberation."

He added: "I have noticed this development in conversations with dozens of blacks, especially in church circles -- and not only amongst young people.  
"Although the black consciousness movement was initiated by the young, their parents -- the middle aged -- are supporting their children more and more."

Dr. Naude said the latest available information from reliable sources was that 5,200 people had been arrested since June 16. Many of these had already appeared in court and been convicted, but hundreds were still awaiting trial.  
The report, which went to press on Sept. 17, says 2,600 people have been arrested. This information is now out of date, Dr. Naude said.  
The institute, a multi-racial organisation dedicated to removing racial inequality in South Africa, has been a thorn in the government's side for several years. Two earlier reports were banned by the state -- the last in April.  
Today's report attempts to prove that South Africa is rapidly becoming a police state and that the government is (a) unable to cope with the black consciousness movement, and (b) unaware that it exists.  
"The facts presented in this report tend to justify rather than mitigate the serious question of whether South Africa is now perhaps an 'incomplete' police state, if not, in fact, a police state," the report said.  
The report said more than 200 people were being held incommunicado, and that 80 black leaders of various anti-apartheid movements were being held in terms of the new Internal Security Act which provides for detention without charge or trial.  
The document detailed security laws introduced by the ruling Nationalist Party since 1950. It also pointed out that:  
One hundred and fifteen people have been placed under "banning" orders (under the Suppression of Communism Act) in terms of which they have to submit to either relaxed or harsh terms of house arrest.  
Twenty five people have died in security police custody since 1963, including three in the past six months.  
Eighteen kinds of torture



# JORDAN TIMES

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## Do the job

It may be inevitable that one will always have to put up with the gap between promise and performance in the conduct of the public sector's business. But there is a second gap that has no good excuse to exist, and this is the gap between intent and execution. Once it is decided to carry out a project or implement a programme or a new technique, there is no excuse for doing the job half-heartedly or inefficiently. A good, if mundane, example are the new signs around Amman's many traffic circles. These signs, written in Arabic, tell the on-coming driver that the cars within the traffic circle have priority, and that the car approaching the circle has to stop to let the cars already within the circle pass by.

All in all, whoever had the idea to institute this new traffic regulation has come up with an excellent and eminently sensible idea. It would be nice, however, to have the new regulation properly and fully implemented, and not to think that just because the signs have been put up the drivers of Amman will follow their instructions. A few suggestions:

1) It would be a contribution to the public safety if the small lettering on the signs could be a little bigger. The driver approaching the sign has to look pretty closely to read the small print, no doubt making a traffic hazard of himself because he has to concentrate so hard on reading the sign that he can't watch the road very well.

2) It would be useful to have the signs in English as well as in Arabic.

3) A concise campaign on television and in the press would do much to explain the purpose of the new signs, and particularly that they are meant to be obeyed.

4) Now that the lovely signs are up, it would be nice if the traffic police made a real effort to apply the law. At most traffic circles in Amman, drivers fly past the signs with their normal reckless abandon. The fact is that nobody instinctively obeys a sign, because a sign by itself, if disregarded, can't inflict any punishment. A traffic sign only carries weight — and commands compliance — if it is backed up by a system of deterrence and punishment.

5) Therefore, assuming that the new traffic signs are meant to have an impact, and were not brought into service simply to give work to the government sign-makers, we suggest that the traffic police make a real attempt to make motorists obey the signs. This means that traffic policemen should be posted at randomly chosen traffic circles, and they should stop offenders on the spot and slap them with a hefty fine. Five dinars payable in cash on the spot would be good for starters, as it is not enough to ruin anybody's family fortunes, but is just enough to spoil their dinner. This tough on-the-spot enforcement technique should be combined with a public information campaign on television and radio and in the newspapers. It would be highly effective, for example, to film a policeman as he stops a motorist and collects the five dinar fine (giving the motorist a receipt, of course), and then show this film on television a few times. The enforcement effort should be brutal, and it shall then be effective.

The point is that if we are going to have these kinds of sensible traffic regulations, it would be nice to have them enforced. If the pretty traffic signs are designed just to add a little colour to the local scenery, then we would understand if they were routinely ignored, as they are today in general. But if they are supposed to be obeyed, then it is up to the traffic department to see that this is done. There is no reason why this should not happen swiftly.

## Government will control food prices over Fitr holiday

AMMAN (JNA). — The Ministry of Supply has taken all necessary measures to guarantee that food supplies will be available during the forthcoming holidays and at the prices set by the government, the Minister of Supplies, Mr. Salah Juma'a, said Tuesday.

The ministry will remain open during the Eid Al Fitr holiday to assure that exploiters will not utilise the feast as a pretext for increasing prices set by the government.

Anyone discovered tampering with the set prices will be charged at the military court, the minister said.

## Viceroy donates JD 1,000 for mosque

AMMAN (NA). — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan the Viceroy donated JD 1,000 for the establishment of a mosque at Thar Ras Al Nieman village near Karak.

The Ministry of Waqf, Holy Places and Islamic Affairs handed the amount over to the construction committee of the mosque.

## More industries get tax-exemptions

AMMAN (JNA). — The Committee for the Encouragement of Investments held a meeting at the Ministry of Industry and Commerce Tuesday during which it decided to exempt several established and new industries from taxes to enable them import new equipment and machinery to increase their productivity.

The tax-exemptions aim at encouraging local, Arab and foreign enterprises to invest their capital in Jordan.

## Doudine to attend cooperative meet in Paris

AMMAN (JNA). — Mr. Marwan Doudine, Head of the Board of Directors and Director-General of the Cooperative Organisation, will Thursday leave for Paris to attend the 26th meeting of the International Cooperatives.

The conference, to be held under the patronage of French President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, will discuss the achievements of the international organisation in the past four years.

The conferees will also discuss

## What's Going On

"Bicentennial Grant Young Filmmakers" presents a show introducing the following films: — "Winter Count," "Apache Bill," and

"Come to Here from There." 3.30 p.m., at the American Centre, Third Circle, Jabal Amman.

## Exchange Rates

Following are the official exchange rates at the close of the business day yesterday. The two figures denote buying and selling prices in Jordanian fils:

U.S. dollar	331.0	333.0
U.K. sterling	574.0	580.0
French franc	67.6	67.9
Swiss franc	134.1	134.5
German mark	133.0	133.4
Iraqi dinar	95.3	96.5
Syrian pound	81.1	81.4
Egyptian pound	460.0	475.0
Lebanese pound	102.4	103.0
U.A.E. dirham	83.5	84.0



## Jordan Times interviews Labour Minister

## Ministry's projects to enhance women position in Jordanian society

By Lina Gress

Special to the Jordan Times

To keep abreast of a developing society — women's affairs and child care, urban social development, manpower and the labour force in particular, are areas which are given priority considerations by the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs.

"If such imminent projects receive conscientious attention and care, our society would witness dramatic social changes to the benefit of all concerned," declared the Minister of Labour and Social Affairs, Issam Ajlouni, in an interview with the Jordan Times.

The main emphasis at the present stage, the minister said, is on women's affairs whether in the city or in the country, and above all on bringing forth women's potential and their contribution towards Jordan's developmental plans. For this purpose, a new "Women's Department" is to come into being at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs within the coming weeks.

One of the main duties of the department would be to cater for working mothers in particular, so that their work would not impede their family life, and consequently, society.

The following are some of the responsibilities of the Women's Department:

"Most essential is the establishment of nursery schools and child day-care centres, as well as the revision of all laws and regulations of the various institutions which employ working mothers, if the part-time concept for working mothers is to be implemented," Minister Ajlouni stressed.

Already one experimental nursery school for the children of working mothers is operating in Jabal Ashrafieh, Amman, under the supervision of the ministry, the minister said.

During the conference Mr. Doudine will address the conference on the cooperative movement in Jordan; its achievements and future projects.

The possibility of implementing specific organisational changes in order to improve relations between the cooperative bodies all over the world.

Concerning the implementation of women's projects in Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is coordinating efforts with Scandinavian countries to benefit from their experience in organising a highly advanced social system that caters for the interests of women in society, the minister clarified. For community development in rural areas, four pilot projects will serve as an instrument



Issam Ajlouni

Furthermore, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is co-operating with the Ministry of Education and big business organisations in order to establish nursery centres at high schools and at banks for children of teachers and of women employees.

The money to run such centres would be shared by parents and the organisation which will host the centre; while the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs would provide teachers specialised in the pre-school age.

The day-care centre concept is another alternative, the minister explained, where a non-working mother may volunteer to look after children of working mothers along with her own children in her own home, against payment.

The ministry would, however, provide training courses for such mothers who would look after day-care centres as well as for teachers at the Ashrafieh Experimental Nursery School. The cost for such training would be met by UNICEF.

In the Jordan Valley, the Department of Social Affairs at the ministry, the minister said, is planning to establish four community centres for women's activities; with the aim of helping women adjust to rural life in general and to the social environment of the Ghor area in particular.

These centres will also give courses on Home Economics as part of their general training programme for the rural woman.

Concerning the implementation of women's projects in Jordan, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs is coordinating efforts with Scandinavian countries to benefit from their experience in organising a highly advanced social system that caters for the interests of women in society, the minister clarified. For community development in rural areas, four pilot projects will serve as an instrument

to engage the people in planning light of these studies, for the improvement of their own environment.

The minister further stated that the people themselves will also have to follow up plans for the extension of water for agricultural purposes, work closely with social workers and participate in the provision of health services.

With the cooperation of ECWA, the UN Economic Commission for Western Asia, one centre already exists at Allan to service the Salt area; while Ghor Al Safi and Dhiban will soon have their own centres.

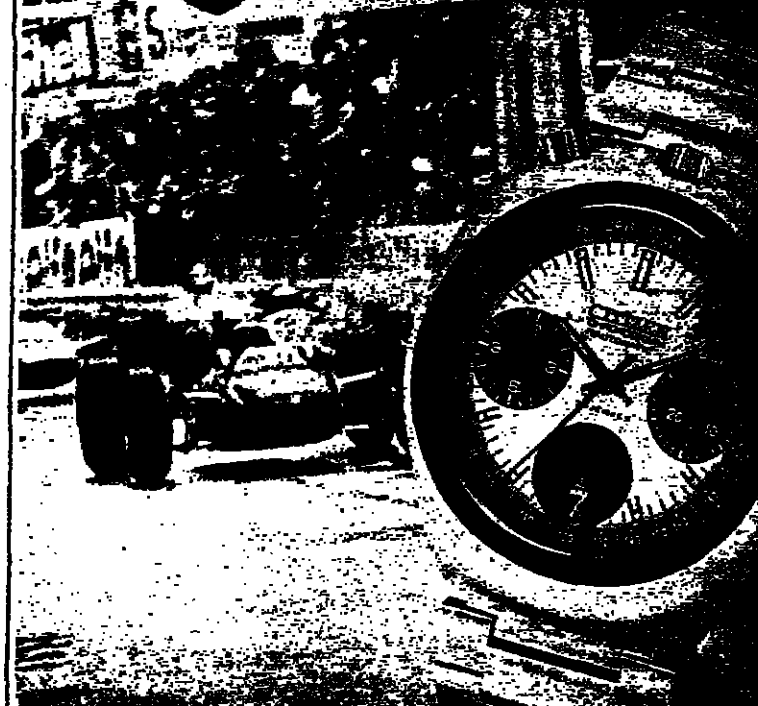
As for urban social development, the minister elaborated, by 1977 Amman will have two community centres while Zarqa will have one.

These centres will each house a library and will provide social and cultural activities to the surrounding community. In addition, training courses in Home Economics and Mother and Child Care will be offered to women while vocational courses and social skills will form the bulk of training for men.

The overall aim for such initiatives is to make the people involved in providing services to satisfy their own needs.

As for manpower, the ministry with the cooperation of the International Labour Organisation (ILO), is organising regular computerised studies and programmes to interpret the results of surveys on the movement in salary and occupation of the workers, Minister Ajlouni emphasised. In the

include sponsorship.



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## ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Under the heading "The Serious frame of legitimacy, as represented by a constitutional president in Lebanon, might be preserved." said that following the escalation of fighting in Lebanon, it seems that the question of the swearing-in next Thursday of the new Lebanese President, Elias Sarkis, has become a major problem and a possible stumbling block to the convening of a special session of the Lebanese parliament, before which the new president must take the oath of office.

The paper is apprehensive that obstructions to the transfer of power to the new president might do away with the last semblance of constitutional legitimacy in Lebanon, particularly after the complications that ensued from President Franjeh's recent cabinet reshuffle, which hit at the core of Lebanon's structure of authority.

Al Dustour thinks the impasse Lebanon would face if President Sarkis were unable to take the oath as scheduled might well lead to the implementation of the "conspiracy" to partition Lebanon. The paper says all parties which believe in the unity and integrity of Lebanon should collaborate to enable President Sarkis to be sworn in, so that the broad

portion of this land.

Al Ra'i says the Arabs are prone to disparage the role of the United Nations as being unable to solve the problem of their "unclaimed national rights..." or that the United Nations has been the cause of the "catastrophe that befell them." The paper judges that neither the U.N. nor the big powers will do anything to restore Arab rights if the Arabs themselves do not act. Al Ra'i urges the Arabs to work towards barring Israel from participation in the U.N. sessions, as the Third World countries did with South Africa.

Al Sha'b, in its leader, scoffed at Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin's offer of regional concessions in the Golan Heights in return for peace with Syria, and at his assertion that Israel is not ready to withdraw to the pre-June 1967 frontiers. The paper describes Mr. Rabin's offer as "strange logic," because he wants to make concessions at the expense of the occupied Arab lands in return for the recognition of Israel's right to stay forever in the major

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## Television

### Channel 3 & 6:

5.00 Quran  
5.05 Religious talk  
5.25 Cartoons  
5.50 Ramadan riddle  
6.30 Arabic series  
8.00 News in Arabic  
Channel 3:  
7.30 Sports programme  
8.30 Arabic series  
9.30 Reportage

### Channel 6:

7.30 News in Hebrew  
7.45 Varieties  
8.30 Doctor in charge  
9.00 Science report  
9.10 Play of the week  
10.00 News in English  
10.15 Gunsmoke (on both channels)

## Amman Airport

### Departures:

6.50 Aqaba  
9.30 Damascus, Aleppo  
9.45 Dhahran  
10.00 Cairo  
10.30 Kuwait  
10.30 Athens Amsterdam (KLM)  
11.00 Vienna, Copenhagen  
11.30 Larnaca Athens  
12.00 London  
14.45 Bahrain, Abu Dhabi, Muscat (GA)  
15.45 Riyadh Dhahran (SAA)  
16.30 Cairo  
19.00 Dhahran  
19.30 Cairo (EA)  
20.00 Kuwait  
24.00 Dhahran

### Arrivals:

8.20 Muscat, Doha  
8.30 Aqaba  
8.45 Karachi, Abu Dhabi  
9.00 Jeddah  
13.35 Muscat, Abu Dhabi, Bahrain (GA)  
14.30 Jeddah  
15.00 Aleppo, Damascus  
15.30 Dhahran  
16.10 Kuwait  
16.45 Cairo  
18.00 Athens  
18.10 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva  
18.30 Cairo (EA)  
19.50 London (BA)  
22.15 Cairo

## Market Prices

Apples (double red): 120-160  
Apples (golden): 90-110  
Apples (starken): 120-160  
Bell pepper: 110-140  
Bananas: 170-200  
Carrots: 60-80  
Cauliflower: 100-120  
Cabbages: 70-100  
Cucumbers (small): 90-120  
Cucumbers (large): 60-80  
Raddish: 50-75  
Eggplant (small): 30-50  
Eggplant (large): 50-80  
Figs: 60-100  
Green beans: 70-100  
Garlic (dry, large): 200-280  
Grapes (green): 100-140  
Grapes (black): 160-200  
Hot pepper: 160-200  
Lemon (green): 100-130  
Lemon (yellow): 100-130  
Marrow (small): 30-50  
Marrow (regular): 50-80  
Muskmelon: 60-90  
Onions (dry, imp.): 90-110  
Onions (green): 150-180  
Okra (red): 100-150  
Okra (green): 200-240  
String beans: 100-160  
Potatoes (local): 100-130  
Parsley: 30  
Pomegranates: 70-100  
Pears (small): 200-240  
Pears (large): 200-240  
Peaches: 180-220  
Tomatoes: 50-80  
Wild cucumbers: 50-80

## Radio

(On 856 KHZ)  
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies  
7.30 News bulletin  
7.40 Newsreel  
8.00 Sign off  
12.00 Pop session (Part I)  
1.00 News summary  
1.04 Pop session (Part II)  
2.00 News bulletin  
2.15 Radio magazine  
2.30 Music cavalcade  
3.00 Concert hour  
4.00 Old favourites  
4.30 Easy listening  
5.00 Thriller  
5.30 Pop session (Part III)  
6.00 News summary  
6.03 Listener's choice  
6.30 Science report  
7.00 News bulletin  
7.10 Newsreel  
7.30 Sign off

## Emergencies

Doctors:  
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How much can Elias Sarkis accomplish with a hollow title?

UT, Sept. 21 (R). — The hollow title of president—head of a state which hardly exists—passed on Thursday to a technocrat, 52-year-old Sarkis.

Sarkis, the governor of Lebanon's Central Bank, is described by his friends as a man who believes that actions speak louder than words.

the condition of war-ravaged Lebanon allows him little political act, and he has only just to talk.

Sarkis, a Maronite Christian, becomes head of an administration which has virtually ceased to function, a country effectively partitioned into hostile minorities and an army which long since splintered along ethnic, religious and ideological lines.

7-month civil war has taken an estimated 40,000 lives in a country of three million people. It has destroyed the command and banking which were the basis of prosperity, left many in depressed idleness and added much of the country's into heavily-armed, ill-disciplined militias.

Syrian army which interlast summer on the side of the Christian rightists, controlled 60 per cent of Lebanon territory.

mainly Muslim leftists and Palestinian commando allies in the south and the north of Tripoli. The rightists in the rest of the north. The lines run right through the commercial areas of Beirut and south hold rival claims.

imants to all the chief cabinet posts and to the powers, although not the title, of prime minister.

There has even been speculation that the next few days -- when conditions of civil war will make it difficult for Mr. Sarkis to take his oath of office in proper constitutional form -- might somehow leave Lebanon with conflicting pretenders to presidential power.

Mr. Sarkis was chosen president last spring after a constitutional struggle in the midst of war which saw the political power of the left rise to its highest tide and then ebb away.

Holding the upper hand in the fighting, the leftists demanded the replacement of the hard-line rightist President, Suleiman Franjeh. They were thwarted as their friendship with the government of neighbouring Syria turned sour and it became clear that the chosen successor would be Syria's choice -- Mr. Sarkis.

Despite a constitutional amendment which had allowed Mr. Sarkis to be elected ahead of schedule, Mr. Franjeh ignored widespread appeals that he step down, and continued in office to serve out his six-year constitutional term.

To the daunting task of trying to end the war now comes a self-made man, very different in background and manner from the feudal chieftains who have long dominated Lebanese politics.

A hard working administrator and a frugal bachelor, Mr. Sarkis has a reputation for fairness and thoroughness.

His greatest achievement in the past was the efficient reorganisa-

tion of Lebanon's ill-governed banking system after a crisis which followed the crash of the large Intra Bank in 1966.

Observers believed he was well qualified for the role of peacetime president. He nearly won the post in 1970, when parliament elected Mr. Franjeh by the margin of a single vote.

He has no personal power base, no private army at his command and no demonstrated flair for appealing to public opinion.

His qualities as a peacemaker, in which many Lebanese with little else to hope for are pinning a misty faith, remain unknown.

So far as Mr. Sarkis fits anywhere in the traditional line-up of Lebanese politics, he is loosely regarded as a Chehabist (after General Fuad Chehab who was president after the 1958 civil war in Lebanon.)

The Chehabists are not an organised party, but represent a distinct strain of bureaucrats and military men who have sought to create a modern, unified Lebanese state and reduce the importance of confessional politics.

Lebanon remained a country based on the constitutional principle, which has become increasingly less tenable, that Christians remained a majority and were therefore entitled to a dominant voice in the country's political life.

Lebanon's changing population balance is so sensitive an issue that there has been no census for more than 30 years. But academic studies say that well before the outbreak of civil war more than half of the population was Muslim.

Lebanese also remained deeply divided in their attitudes towards the Palestinians who sought refuge here after the creation of Israel.

Guerrilla raids across the border from Lebanon brought increasing retaliation from Israel. Too strong to make easy quests and too weak to have any prospect of returning soon to their lost homeland, the Palestinians were accused of creating a state within a state, and became a root cause of the Lebanese conflict.

Following his election in May, Mr. Sarkis has stayed carefully aloof from the country's quarrels.

But as the date of his inauguration approached, he emerged for a rapid round of talks with Syrian and Egyptian leaders, various Lebanese groups and the head of the Palestine Liberation Organisation, Yasser Arafat.

Nothing solid has so far emerged from his talks.

In the anarchy of Lebanon, Mr. Sarkis has little choice but to start the search for peace from the top, trying to cajole the many warlords and factional leaders into a ceasefire and perhaps bringing them together for round-table discussions.

The complex deals of the past will certainly remain the starting point for any peace talks.

These include the allocation of Lebanon's top elective offices on religious lines, agreements formalising and controlling the presence of Palestinians in Lebanon, and a Syrian-backed plan, agreed last February but washed away in the fighting that followed, which

would have strengthened the political position of the country's Muslims.

The rugged geography of the Levant has for centuries offered strongholds to stubborn minorities and encouraged a recurring tendency towards the creation of numerous small states.

Leftists and Palestinians fear that the Damascus government will try to impose a "military solution" to the war -- meaning conquest of the Muslim and leftist areas by the Syrian army and enforced reunification under Syrian tutelage.

But the complex of great power interests and local conflicts in the Middle East, and the limestone mountains themselves make it far from sure that this is even possible.

With Lebanon already effectively partitioned by the warring sides, observers remain doubtful whether Muslims will permanently accept the role of a theoretical minority, and whether the Maronites would not finally prefer to be a real majority in a petty state of their own.

A forerunner of the Chehabists back in the early 19th century was the Emir Bashir the Second, a Muslim, widely believed to have secretly converted to Christianity, who succeeded for a time in being all things to all men in Lebanon.

His harsh rule helped to set the country on the path to modernisation and independence.

In keeping grimly silent while he waits for his term of office to begin, Mr. Sarkis may be remembering that ambiguity can be an asset in Lebanese politics.

Egypt rejects Allon's "peace" plan

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (R). — Egyptian officials last night rejected a controversial plan for peace in the Middle East put forward by Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon.

Egypt's mission at the United Nations felt that Mr. Allon's scheme, publicised in an article in an American magazine and suggesting an Israeli withdrawal from much—but not all—of occupied Arab territory, seemed to be linked with the U.S. election campaign.

"Any plan that does not envisage complete withdrawal to the pre-1967 borders and the restoration of Palestinian rights would be unacceptable to the government and people of Egypt," the Press Counsellor of the Egyptian mission, Mr. Mahmoud Amr, said in a statement.

He was commenting on Mr. Allon's plan, elements of which have been known for some time but which gained new currency with the publication last week of an article by the Israeli minister in the latest issue of Foreign Affairs magazine.

Mr. Allon proposed creation of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian state in demilitarised zones on the West Bank of the Jordan and part of the Gaza Strip. Israel would retain part of the West Bank, including territory close to the river Jordan, as well as areas in Sinai and on the Golan Heights.

Mr. Amr said: "The timing of the article suggests that the purpose is to bring pressure to bear on candidates in the U.S. elections."

"At this time when candidates are competing with each other to obtain Jewish votes, they should decide whether the United States is protecting Israel within its borders or in its occupation of Arab territories."

He said Mr. Allon's plan was designed to convince the uninformed reader that Israel was ready for peace. "But those acquainted with the dispute will easily understand that his proposals unveil Israel's unreadiness for this desirable goal."

Greek women may serve 2 years in army

ATHENS, Sept. 21 (R). — Unmarried Greek women aged 20 to 22 will be liable for auxiliary military service in case of war or a general mobilisation, two pro-government Athens newspapers said today.

which could be extended to 24 months.

Married women or those looking after incapacitated parents would be exempt. A government spokesman confirmed the report published in Kathimerini and Acropolis, and said the draft bill would be tabled in parliament shortly for discussion and approval.

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## Sweden favours farmer Faelldin to prim politician Palme

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (Agencies). — Centre Party leader Thorbjörn Fälldin, almost certain to become Sweden's new prime minister, owes much of his success to his spirited backing of the environmental lobby against nuclear proliferation.

And yet until a few years ago he was an advocate of the Swedish government's plan for the largest per capita nuclear power programme in the world by 1985.

The turning point came when a fellow M.P. introduced him to Swedish Nobel Prize winning Physicist Hannes Alfvén.

Mr. Fälldin, 50, from a farming family in Högsjö in the north Swedish coastal province of Ångermanland, says it was this distinguished scientist who opened his eyes to the nuclear danger.

He said Alfvén told him of the growing scepticism among scientists about the possibilities of mastering nuclear waste disposal and preventing the sabotage of atomic power stations.

Digging deeper into the problem, Mr. Fälldin became increasingly convinced that the Swedish government was making a big mistake.

His impassioned opposition to the nuclear programme and counterproposal for government subsidies for energy-saving projects and higher priority for the development of alternative energy sources became the major issue of the election campaign.

He has kept his image of the rough-hewn farmer with rural virtues such as reliability and sound judgement in contrast to intellectual brilliance and urbane sophistication.

The public view of the Centre Party leader has been one of a wind-blown sheep farmer in overalls with rough, blistered hands clutching a pipe.

Since the mid-1950's Mr. Fälldin has owned a hilltop farm near Ramvik in Ångermanland where he and his family raised she-

ep, grew potatoes and cut timber. He would go home almost every week from Stockholm.

He completed his modern-school leaving examination at the age of 19 through private studies and became a reserve officer in a provincial regiment.

He was active in the Agrarian Party Youth Organisation during the late 1940's and was elected to parliament in 1958, about the same time as the party changed its name to Centre Party.

He lost his seat by 11 votes in 1964 but regained it in 1967. He became a member of the party executive in 1966 and succeeded Gunnar Hedlund as party leader in 1971.

Mr. Fälldin as party leader has championed his party's cardinal causes—regional decentralising and support for the farmers and provinces, labour security and Christian values—but above all the energy and environment field centering on the nuclear issue.

The probable non-socialist prime minister, who does not speak English or other foreign languages, has not made any imprint on the foreign policy area where he advocates a cautious line, while stressing Sweden's non-aligned status.

By contrast, Olof Palme, whose Social Democratic Party yesterday lost its first general election in 44 years, is both a political ideologist and a hard-headed administrator.

Palme, a youthful 49, became Europe's youngest premier in 1969 when he took over from veteran socialist leader Tage Erlander.

A convinced socialist and neutralist, he first gained international prominence with his uncompromising opposition to American policies in Indochina.

He has been a strong critic of white minority rule in Southern Africa and long before his comparison in 1972 of the American bombing of North Vietnam with Nazi massacres in World War II, Sweden was giving asylum to de-

serters and draft dodgers from the American armed forces.

Until his second electoral victory in 1973 he was considered to have been more successful in foreign affairs than on the domestic front.

But since then, aided by long-serving Finance Minister Gunnar Ström and compromises with the opposition parties, Mr. Palme has stimulated industrial growth, boosted exports and effectively shielded Sweden from the worst effects of the international recession, while pushing through a series of impressive social and labour reforms.

Employed by Mr. Erlander as his secretary, Mr. Palme eventually joined the cabinet in 1963 as minister without portfolio. Two years later he was appointed minister of communications and in 1967 moved to the education ministry.

He has travelled widely in Asia and spent a year at Kenyon College in Ohio after which he hitchhiked through 34 American states.

He has been quoted as saying that it was during this time he became a socialist.

In 1949 Mr. Palme went to Czechoslovakia and married a Czech girl to help her escape from the country after the 1948 communist coup. The marriage, kept secret for 10 years, lasted until 1952. The couple felt that an immediate divorce could have led to reprisals against the girl's family.

In 1956 he married Elizabeth Beck-Friis, a child psychologist and a baroness, although such titles are largely unused in Sweden now.

Mr. Palme had little use for the trappings of power.

He lives with his wife and three sons in a modest house in a Stockholm suburb. Only since an attack by West German guerrillas on the West German embassy here last year has he reluctantly agreed to being accompanied by one bodyguard.

## Recent legislation forces down spending on U.S. presidential campaigns

WASHINGTON, D.C. (CSM). — Jimmy Carter will wage the first U.S. presidential campaign in decades without lapel buttons or bumper stickers. He can't afford them.

Gerald Ford is the first president in recent times to ask his cabinet officers to pay their own way to the Republican National Convention. He couldn't spare the money.

These are two visible signs of a largely invisible change that is revolutionising the 1978 presidential campaign.

There is less money around this year; it is coming from different pockets, and there are new rules governing how it is raised and spent.

The change is wrought by a law—enacted in 1974, and refined by the U.S. Supreme Court and further legislation this year—which some rank as the most important positive legacy of the Watergate scandals that sprang from the last, money-saturated presidential campaign.

One of the law's ghost writers, Fred C. Wertheimer, a vice-president of the public-affairs lobby Common Cause, hails it as an "historic change."

The two men who challenged the law before the high court, conservative Republican Senator James L. Buckley of New York and former liberal Democratic Senator Eugene J. McCarthy of Minnesota, brand it "a massive, unprecedented intrusion" into the political system.

President Ford, who signed the measure into law with reservations, rates it a "landmark campaign reform."

But all agree that its reverberations have been great. Here are some of them:

— Fewer "fat cats" and "meg-abucks." The era of presidential campaign bankrollers and their big-money contributions—153 of them collectively ploughed \$20 million into the 1972 campaign—is clearly in eclipse.

They still may give (the Supreme Court struck down the law's \$1,000 limit on "independent" contributions as a violation of their constitutional right of political expression), but only if strictly independent of any coordination with the benefiting candidate or campaign, and with each donation over \$100 publicly catalogued.

Such restrictions were expected to discourage the W. Clement Stoenes and Stewart R. Motts (who gave \$2 million and \$729,000, respectively, to the Nixon and McGovern campaigns in 1972) and so far seem to be doing so.

The big money this year comes almost entirely in \$1 amounts from tens of millions of unwealthy Americans—those taxpayers who checked the "Presidential Election Campaign Fund" line on their federal income-tax returns.

These single dollars diverted from Americans' taxes supply \$21.8 million each for the Republican and Democratic presidential candidates. And that, apart from \$3.2 million allowed each national party committee and \$50,000 from each man's own pockets, is all Mr. Ford and Mr. Carter may spend.

— Tight campaign budgets. The \$25 million allotted the two presidential campaigns falls well short of the \$30 million spent four years ago by Democratic candidate George S. McGovern and the \$60 million expended by Republican incumbent Richard M. Nixon. And the cost of living has risen 33 per cent since then.

The resulting campaign will be shoe-stringing operations by comparison with the spendthrift past.

Take, for example, the Carter campaign. The Carter staff will be one of the lowest paid of recent times; top salary—a few months of pay at the equivalent of \$22,500 a year. On the road, aides will be asked to double up in hotel rooms—or even stay in private homes.

Campaign office ("the Nixon campaign in 1972 boasted 2,000 offices across the country") will be kept to a minimum, and (if the Federal

Election Commission approves) supplied cut-rate by the party wherever possible.

— Less "packaged" candidates. With less money available to buy publicity, such as television, radio and newspaper advertisements, Supreme Court deleted them from both candidates are expected to seek all the free exposure they can get.

In a throwback to the days before media campaigns, both President Ford and former Governor Carter are believed likely to increase their public appearances and availability to the press, all calculated to attract no-cost news coverage. Both candidates already have accepted televised debates for the first time since the Nixon-Kennedy series in 1960.

— Heavier reliance on incumbency and volunteers. The advantages of a sitting president from the use of the 500-member White House staff to the Air Force One presidential jet, take on a new value for Mr. Ford in a penny-pinching campaign. He already has enlisted seven cabinet officers to campaign for him.

Also rising in value is the volunteer help expected to flow to the Carter campaign from the AFL-CIO: A potential reservoir of 16 million free doorbell ringers, telephone-bank operators, and hand-out distributors.

The low-budget look of the upcoming presidential campaign, not much more money than Lyndon B. Johnson and Barry M. Goldwater spent 12 years ago, is beginning to arouse some concern, and not just among campaign treasurers.

Campaign finance expert Herbert E. Alexander, director of the Citizens Research Foundation at Princeton, New Jersey, warns that the pendulum may have swung from too much money in 1972 to too little money in 1978. He calls the \$25-million limit "a paltry amount to run a national campaign"—perhaps \$7 million short of the minimum needed to effectively reach voters. But if the new law is tough on

presidential candidates, it may be a boon to those running for Congress.

For a start, there are no legal limits on how much a congressional candidate may spend. The Supreme Court deleted them from the new laws as unconstitutional (saying, in effect, "no spending limits without public funding").

That could be, some note, an open-pocketbook invitation to contributors; now virtually legislated out of the presidential race, to redirect their money (and influence) into congressional contests. The results may be a congressional campaign spending binge as prolific as it is predictable. Spending in races for the Senate and House of Representatives is widely expected to exceed the \$88.2 million of two years ago by a substantial margin.

Most candidates look forward to more money being available this year, and this should be true," says Paul Pendergast, executive director of the Democratic National Congressional Committee which disburses funds to Democratic candidates.

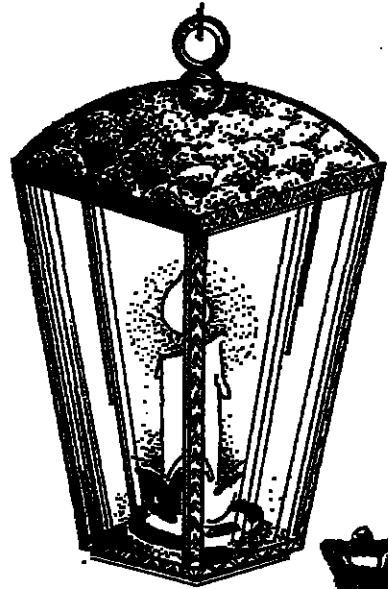
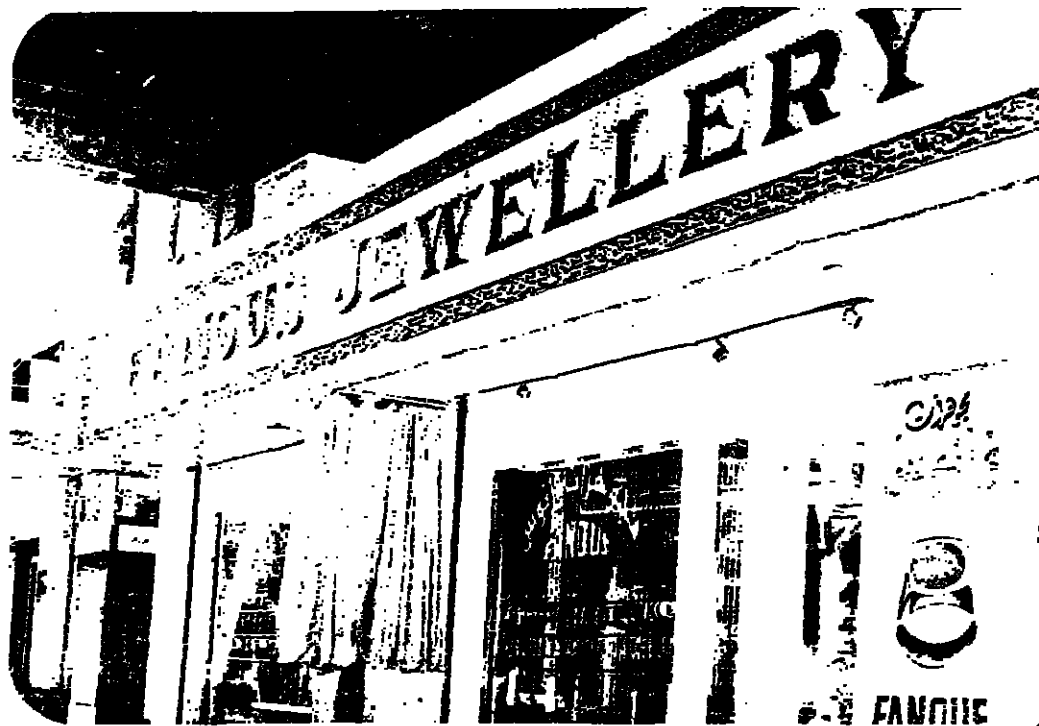
Setting the financial pace are the special-interest groups—from labour unions, to business groups to the professions.

The number of "political action committees", the money-raising and spending arms of various special interests, has nearly doubled since the 1974 elections to 900. Each is legally entitled to give \$5,000 to a candidate—or five times the amount allowed an individual contributor.

Altogether, these committees are reported by Common Cause to have amassed \$16.4 million for the upcoming campaign, over 40 per cent more than two years ago.

The question now being asked here: Will the spectacle of a spending spree in this autumn's congressional campaign, in sharp contrast to the frugality of the presidential race, provide the impetus for at least partial presidential-style public financing of congressional contests in the future?

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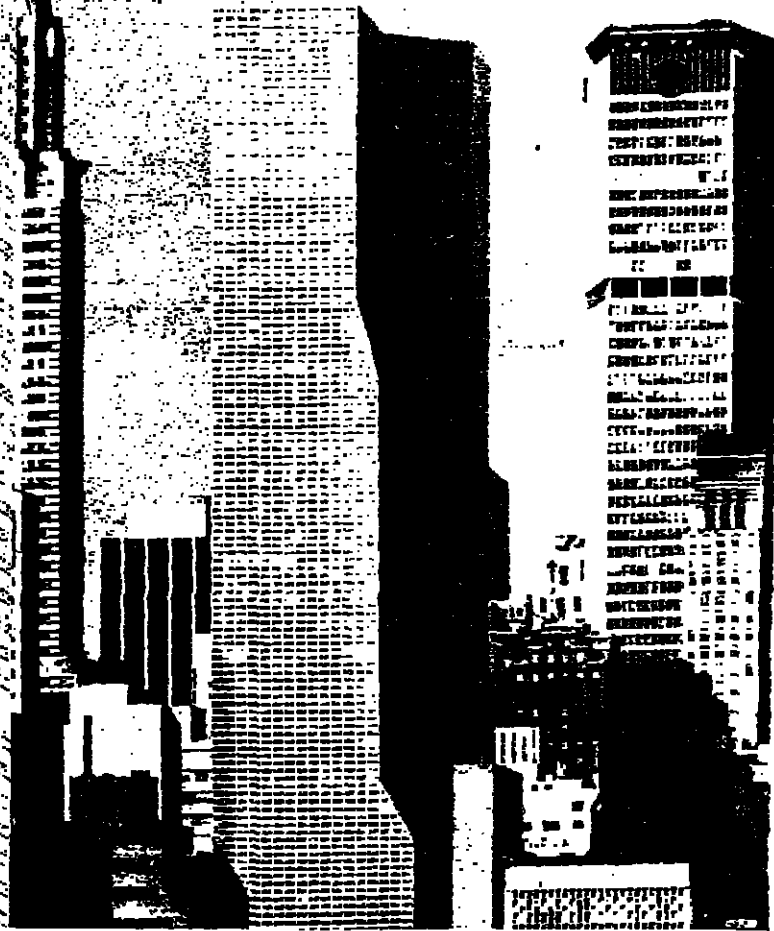


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# One U.N. Plaza adds dimension to N.Y.C. skyline



U.N. Plaza (centre), joins other New York towers, the Chrysler and Pan Am buildings.

NEW YORK, (CSM). — Cliff dwelling, as life in the big city is called, has been given a leg up, here on the busy corner of First Avenue and East 44th Street. The sleek shape of the 39-story One United Nations Plaza, located just across from those icons of global government, the Secretariat and General Assembly, makes for a friendly neighbourhood skyscraper.

A kind of detente between form and function has been negotiated in this design by the renowned firm of Kevin Roche and John Dinkeloo, which did the Ford Foundation Headquarters, that admired "Hanging Garden of Gotham," around the block on 43rd Street.

Garbed in a gossamer of reflective blue-green glass, good for cutting down on the consumption of energy, the conventional delineation of floor levels and contrasting internal functions has been dispensed with at One United Nations Plaza. There is a dawning of deeper dimensions.

One of the axioms of the 20th century revolution in architecture has been that a building, like the news report, should "tell it like it is." But Mr. Roche and Mr. Dinkeloo have been consistently successful in reinterpreting the rubrics of modernist theory.

The result here is no front-page-style facade, screaming "read all about it!" Yet there is a compelling presence about the building, a certain quizzical quality about its sheer surfaces, slanting outward at one point on the southeast corner, as if to deflect attention to the visual panoply of the U.N. and the East River, then slanting inward at two points on the northern edge, expressing a progressive reduction in floor area.

The result is a nice, light look, the cavorting patterns of light and shadow, and most telling, the reflections of its exciting physical environment. For the axiom regarding the relationship of form and function which this building postulates, as so few skyscrapers of the postwar period have, is that a building, being a format for function, should suggest a warp-wool fit within the environmental fabric. Even a tall building can suggest it and, indeed has a special obligation to do so. Nestled on its tight site, turning the corner, and nudging right out to the sidewalks, the U.N. Plaza quietly presents itself to the streets with aura that is noticeable because of its subtlety, and with a wrap-around, shed-style canopy of glass, the same blue-green stuff sheathing the building above.

Inside, varied functions are efficiently housed and at \$54 a square foot, with credible economy. There are offices on the first 26 floors, most of which are being leased by the U.N. whose in-house aesthetes, a spiffy Roche-Dinkeloo lobby notwithstanding, have brought the topside fittings and furnishings to a level only slightly better than the typical speculative job across town.

On the 27th floor is the Turtle Bay Tennis and Swim Club, named for the neighbourhood. Here, a generous glassed-in esplanade opens up panoramic views to the city, leading into the pool room which also glassed-in and covered with a billowy Kuhlman kind of tent, seems suspended in space.

On the top 13 floors is the posh United Nations Plaza Hotel, which is being run by the Marriott International with 269 rooms and suites — unbelievably beautiful! Like its separate streetside lobby and assortment of restaurants, everything here has been designed or specified by the Roche-Dinkeloo team, right down to the soap dishes in the rooms and the waiters' uniforms.

The lobby has floors of black-and-white marble, chrome railings that conceal indirect lighting, and lush green felt wall covering that makes one want to walk up and rub one's cheek against it.

In the upstairs corridors, the green theme is picked up again (Mr. Roche is Irish, after all). The walls are embellished, as are those in the rooms, with a fascinating collection of framed fabrics, textiles and antique garments.

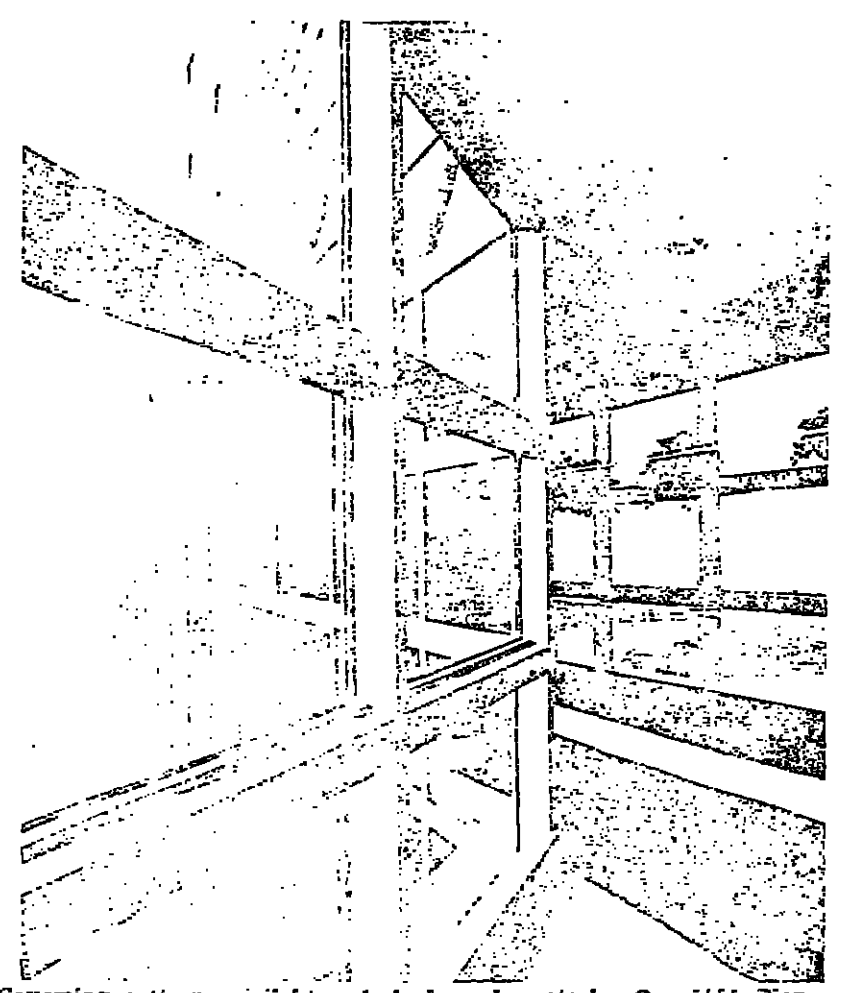
With the exception of the spectacular duplex suites, with spiral staircases and palatial fittings, the typical rooms are no bigger than what one would normally check into at any chain hotel.

Yet what a difference! There is a pervasive, soothing warmth. The colours are subdued and solid. The furnishings, again designed by Roche-Dinkeloo are models of practicality and comfort.

Having looked over the stringent budgetary figures that applied in the design of these rooms, one can only be amazed at their quality and absorbing delight. Which just goes to illustrate that the hokked-up, honky-tonk atmosphere which passes for "accommodation" in most hotels and motels is an ill-advised manifestation of management standards as to what "quality" is and as to what quality "costs."

The client for this good work is the United Nations Development Corporation (UNDC), which was set up six years ago by New York State as a non-profit, public-benefit agency, whose financing is based on "moral obligation" bonds.

UNDC, whose president is Thomas Appleby, has succeeded in giving something special to the life of the city as well — a very moral building, showing polite manners towards its surroundings, yet sheltering, behind that deceptively calm exterior, all the drama and diversity that cliff dwellers crave, a chip off the old block of New York.



Cavorting patterns of light and shadow characterise One U.N. Plaza.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF  
© 1976, The Chicago Tribune

Both vulnerable. West deals.

**NORTH**  
♠ A 7 6  
♥ 10 9 5  
♦ A J 8  
♣ A Q 5 2

**WEST**  
♠ 9 3  
♥ Q J 8 2  
♦ 10 9 7 3 2  
♣ 7 4

**EAST**  
♠ K 8 5 4 2  
♥ A 4 3  
♦ K  
♣ K 9 8 3

**SOUTH**  
♠ Q J 10  
♥ K 7 6  
♦ Q 6 5 4  
♣ J 10 6

The bidding:  
West North East South  
Pass 1♣ Pass 1NT  
Pass 3NT Pass Pass  
Pass  
Opening lead: Queen of ♣.

Counting the hand is the secret of success in many contracts. Here is a fine example, submitted for the Bole Brillancy Prize at the recent World Team Olympiad by Herman Filarski, former Dutch Internationalist and one of the world's greatest and most prolific writers on the game.

If the auction seems a bit strange, it is because North-South were employing an artificial club system. Since an opening bid of one club would promise a hand of at least 17 points, North was forced to open one diamond. South's response of one no trump showed 9-10 points, so that you can cut in? and North's decision to leap to game was a tribute to his faith in his partner's playing skill.

Since the opponents had shown little interest in the major suits, West chose to attack with the queen of Four-Deal, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make lead was ducked all round, West continued with a heart

to the ace and East cleared the suit. The jack of clubs was run to East's king, and the club return was won in the closed hand.

Declarer now tried the spade finesse, but again he was out of luck. East won the king and returned a spade to dummy's ace.

The defenders had completed their book, and declarer's prospects were grim. To make the contract declarer needed three tricks from the diamond suit, and he was faced with three possibilities: He could play West for a doubleton king; he could play East for the 10-9 doubleton; or he could play for a singleton king.

To help him decide, declarer set about learning as much as possible about the hand. It was certain that West held the fourth heart. Declarer cashed dummy's two top clubs, then entered his hand with the top spade, discovering that West had started with only two cards in each black suit. Therefore, West had to have five diamonds. Thus, there was only one chance for the contract—that East had the singleton king.

Declarer led a diamond to the ace, the king came tumbling down and the contract was home. This was the only table of the 32 in play where three no trump was bid and made.

(Tired of waiting for the interminable rubber to end trump showed 9-10 points, so that you can cut in? and North's decision to leap to game was a tribute to his faith in his partner's playing skill. Since the opponents had shown little interest in the major suits, West chose to attack with the queen of Four-Deal, c/o this newspaper, P.O. Box 259, Norwood, N.J. 07648. Make lead was ducked all round, West continued with a heart

## TONIGHT'S T.V. FEATURES

**PLAY OF THE WEEK**  
**THE GIFT OF FRIENDSHIP**  
Starring:  
Sir Alec Guinness  
Alec Guinness plays Jocelyn Broom, an elderly distinguished writer planning to invite fellow writer and former university colleague Bill Wakely to dinner after more than six years in which they have not seen each other.

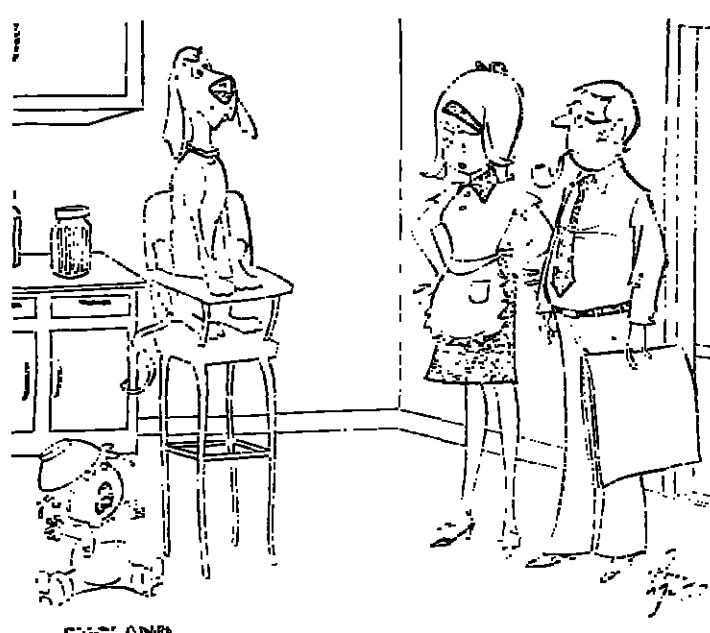
## GUNSMOKE

**PRAIRIE WOLFER**  
Two persons, having stolen a large amount of money try to cross the border into Mexico.

## CINEMA

**RAINBOW**  
On the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the release of the film, the Rainbow Musical Theatre is presenting a production of the musical "Rainbow".  
Starring:  
Oliver Reed  
Ranquel Wilson  
Michael York  
3.30 — 7.00

## LAUGHS FROM EUROPE



ENGLAND  
V-white

"I told you he was getting jealous."

## OUT AND ABOUT

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## FOURTEEN

Third Circle, Jebel Amman, next to the British Embassy. Restaurant, Cafeteria, Snack Bar. Open daily for breakfast, lunch and dinner. Speciality Pizza & Hamburger.

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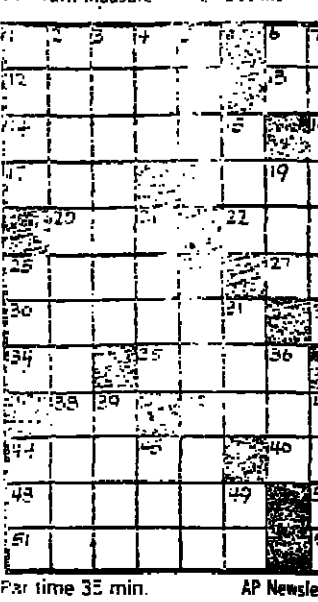
### First Circle, Jebel Amman

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## CROSSWORD PUZZLE

**ACROSS**  
1. Tantalus' prayer  
6. Soaked bread crumbs  
12. Holiness noun  
13. Kitchen utensil  
15. Legume  
16. Individual  
17. In the manner of  
18. Hire car  
19. Annex  
20. Including  
21. Fanatic  
22. Yarn measure

**DOWN**  
3. Cabbage tree  
4. Wide and lakme  
5. Forbidding  
7. Peach Tree State; abbr.  
8. College in North Carolina  
9. Unusual  
10. Toward  
11. Pitcher  
14. In the manner of  
19. Hire car  
20. Annex  
21. Including  
22. Yarn measure



## ADVERTISING OPPORTUNITIES

1. Office note  
2. Liberator  
3. Family tree  
4. "The Lion of God"  
5. Rice heated before mulling  
6. Italian river  
7. Greek painter  
8. Hawaiian goose  
9. Pineapple  
10. Distribute administrative powers  
11. Craft  
12. Mr. Beame  
13. Pooty  
14. Tiresome person  
15. Noise  
16. Marsh  
17. Natural aptitudes  
18. Corroded  
19. Plant  
20. Jubilant  
21. Ship-shaped clock  
22. Tours and mine  
23. European freshwater perch  
24. Experts  
25. Girl's nickname  
26. Scottish explorer  
27. Large wave

## JUMBLE — that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

**EVAUM**  
[Grid of 10 squares]

**RUIFT**  
[Grid of 10 squares]

**STUCCA**  
[Grid of 10 squares]

**OPEATT**  
[Grid of 10 squares]

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: PUTTY CLOAK MIDDAY DOUBLE  
Answer: What all that flight talk was about — "ABOUT"



## Consultations begin for Swedish government

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 21 (AFP). — Consultations on the formation of a new Swedish government began here today as the Social Democrats prepared to leave office after 44 years in power.

The President (speaker) of the Parliament, Mr. Henry Allard, met separately today with the leaders of the three "bourgeois" (non-socialist) parties which totalled a majority of votes in Sunday's legislative elections.

The first to meet Mr. Allard was the Centre Party leader Thorbjörn Fälldin, who is expected to become the next prime minister.

Mr. Fälldin refused to comment on the 20-minute meeting, as did not Liberal Party chief who saw Mr. Allard later.

Sweden favours farmer  
Fälldin to prim  
minister — p. 4

Conservative leader Goesta Bohman, the third to meet Mr. Allard, said it was "obvious that the new government must be based on the three parties and that the distribution of ministries should be proportional to their relative importance in parliament" — a first problem facing the future coalition.

Another potential problem will be the government's view on nuclear policy. During the campaign, Mr. Fälldin pledged to halt the

## Group of 77 to vote on list of 100 mutual cooperation projects

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 21 (R). — Developing countries today put the finishing touches to a list of proposals for mutual cooperation, excluding the help of the rich nations.

The 77-nation conference moved into plenary session to give formal approval to the list of more than 100 projects which working committees have recommended for further study.

But the two main committee reports, made available today on the final day of the nine-day meeting, did not recommend making an immediate start on any projects as had earlier been hoped.

Nearly all the proposals were slightly reworded versions of those drawn up in Geneva last July by a 28-nation expert committee formed by the so-called Group of 77 developing countries, which now includes more than 110 members.

Conference sources said the meeting here also failed to reach agreement on how the mutual cooperation movement should be organised in future.

They said the non-aligned countries had led a successful campaign to reject proposals from Mexico for the creation of a new international organisation with a permanent secretariat.

Agreement had still to be reached on whether the whole scheme should be turned over to regular conferences of ministers and on how frequently they should meet.

The main projects proposed by the committees here included the formation of new groups of raw materials producers under a worldwide umbrella organisation, preferential trade agreements, a general system of tariff preferences among Third World countries and new joint enterprises and information centres.

## LONDON MARKET REPORT

The market closed firm in light trading Tuesday after the announcement of the new long 'tap' stock yesterday and with hopes of a settlement in the seamen's dispute, dealers said. At 1500 the F.T. index was up 6.2 at 345.9.

Government stocks saw selective buying interest in long dated loans, where net gains of around 1/4 point were seen, while shorts gained 1/8 or so.

Leading industrials were occasionally off the top by the close, with net rises of around 2p to 5p.

Oils were mixed after a firm opening and banks gained 5p to 11p among the 'big four'.

Mining shares were higher in line with the firmness of the gold bullion price and gains of up to 75p were seen in heavyweight gold producers. Australians were mixed to higher.

Unilever and Hawker led equities higher with gains of 8p and 9p respectively while rises of 2p to 5p were scored by ICI, Lucas, Bowater, Glaxo, BAT, EMI, GEC, GKN, Tubes and Beecham.

BICC was a net 5p after 8p higher on interim results, while Eagle Star reduced an earlier 5p gain to 1p after interim figures.

Manbre and Garton rose sharply towards the close on rumours of a bid worth 205p per share from Tate and Lyle or another company, dealers said. The share price gained 19p before coming off slightly, for a net gain of 18p, they added.

nuclear expansion begun by the Social Democrats. The Liberals oppose nuclear expansion only if it is proved dangerous, while the Conservatives have supported it. The new government's budget is also anticipated to be a problem, since the three presumed coalition members do not agree on means of fiscal reform.

The Social Democrats, meanwhile, have indicated plans to analyse the results of Sunday's elections, which left them still the single most popular party, but without a parliamentary majority.

## North-south dialogue adjourns till October

PARIS, Sept. 21 (R). — There are signs that serious bargaining is about to begin in the north-south dialogue between rich and poor nations which ended its sixth negotiating session here yesterday, officials said.

Negotiators trying to map out a fairer world economic system adjourned their plenary discussions until October 20 after a session dominated by a procedural breakthrough.

Agreement on the dialogue work programme broke a two-month deadlock and opened the way to concrete proposals being submitted.

But so much time and effort was spent on settling the semantic issues prior to the current negotiating session that little was left

even in combination with the Communists.

And the Social Democrats can be expected to provide staunch opposition to the new government. Socialist Trade Union Confederation Vice President Lars Westerberg said flatly today that the "bourgeois" victory could "bring serious disruptions on the labour market."

Observers saw this as a warning that the unions could choose to strike to back their demands during year-end negotiations on a renewal of collective agreements.

For this reason, three of the four specialist negotiating commissions on energy, raw materials, development and finance adjourned their meetings early to allow time for more detailed suggestions to be worked out. Only the Development commission worked through to the scheduled adjournment date yesterday.

The deadline for proposals is the end of October and next month's negotiating session could well be extended to deal with new suggestions.

Among the few proposals already submitted are ones dealing with debt relief, agriculture, and the transport and marketing of raw materials, officials said.

## Japanese Socialists ask Government to return MIG-25

TOKYO, Sept. 21 (AFP). — The Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) today urged the government to stop joint Japan-U.S. examinations of a Soviet MIG-25 jet fighter and return the aircraft to the Soviet Union immediately.

The request was made by Kanji Kawasaki, chief of the party's international affairs bureau, to Foreign Minister Zenaro Kosaka at the Foreign Ministry.

A joint team of 120 Japanese and 11-U.S. aircraft experts on Sunday started dismantling the Soviet MIG-25 at Hakodate airport in Hokkaido, northern Japan, for thorough examinations.

## Battles continue on all fronts

[Continued from page 1] people to pick a government of their choice.

This was required, according to Mr. Gemayel, because a "minority of three per cent" was trying to thwart the majority's desire for a democratic and free system.

In rightwing eyes, leftist demands for constitutional and social reforms in this basically feudal country are tantamount to calls for a takeover by international communism.

Mr. Gemayel was quoted by Phalangist Radio as saying that the "red revolution" threatening the rightists must be countered by a "white revolution." Mr. Gemayel, whose party has the biggest militia on the right, did not elaborate on the nature of the white revolution.

In another development here, Mr. Sarkis briefed the outgoing president on the results of his

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## ARABIAN HORSE RACING

Under the Patronage of H.R.H. Crown Prince Hassan  
The administration of the Royal Racing Club, on the occasion of the Id Al Fitr feast, invites the public to the Arabian horse races to be held on Sunday afternoon, Sept. 26 at 3:30 p.m. at the club's racing grounds in Marka, Amman.

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HIGH LEVEL MEETING — In the cabin of his aircraft en route to Salisbury from Pretoria on Monday, Rhodesian Premier Ian Smith discusses his talks with cabinet colleagues, from left, Jack Musset, Minister of Internal Affairs and David Smith, Deputy Prime Minister. (AP wirephoto).

## Sabotage ruled out as cause of Turkish airliner crash

ISPARTA, Turkey, Sept. 21 (R). — In-flight violence has been ruled out as the cause of the crash of a Boeing 727 airliner here last Sunday in which 154 people died, Isparta's public prosecutor said today.

He said the bodies of the 147 passengers and seven crew had been examined without result for signs of knife or bullet wounds which could have indicated guerrilla action. Pathological reports also showed there had not been a bomb explosion in the cabin.

The Turkish Airlines plane was on a charter flight from Italy to the Turkish Mediterranean resort of Antalya when it crashed into a mountain near Isparta. Most of the passengers were Italian and from Italy.

## General strike set for September 27 in Basque region

BILBAO, Northern Spain, Sept. 21 (Agencies). — All opposition groups in the Spanish Basque country today issued order for a one day general strike on Sept. 27 to support calls for a general amnesty.

The move was supported by groups ranging from the socialist to the separatist organisation ETA. The date chosen for this strike in the Basque country is the first anniversary of the execution of three members of the Antifascist and Patriotic Revolutionary Front (FRAP) and two ETA militants, all found guilty of committing acts of terrorism.

The executions sparked a wave of protests throughout the world and Pope Paul made a last-minute request to Spanish leader Generalissimo Francisco Franco to commute the sentences.

In a related development Interior Minister Rodolfo Martin Villa has ordered police to tolerate the display of the Basque nationalist flag, informed sources said today.

The sources said 17 Basque town mayors in the province of Guipuzcoa had also asked the interior minister that they be consulted in the use of police to break up demonstrations. They complained that the police had been unduly violent in recent weeks.

## Waldheim's initiative on Cypriot inter-communal talks breaks down

UNITED NATIONS, Sept. 21 (R). — U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim's efforts to obtain a resumption of substantive talks between the Cyprus communities under his auspices ended in failure today.

Mr. Tassos Papadopoulos, the Greek-Cypriot representative, accused his Turkish-Cypriot counterpart, Mr. Umit Suleiman Oman, of repeatedly refusing to make any commitments which would have justified another round of discussions.

A formal communique issued by the U.N. after Dr. Waldheim's joint meeting today with the two representatives said there had been "an extensive exchange of views" about the resumption of the intercommunal talks.

Dr. Waldheim's special representative, former Peruvian ambassador Xavier Perez de Cuellar, would continue the consultations in Nicosia, the communique said. There was no immediate comment from the Turkish-Cypriot side, but Mr. Papadopoulos blamed them for the outcome.

"From the very beginning we made the point to the secretary general that we did not believe the Turks were ready to submit any proposals, whether at a plenary session or in sub-committee," he said.

He said that after asking at least four times for concrete proposals, Mr. Waldheim had confirmed that the Turkish-Cypriots were unwilling to make any commitments.

"It seems that this effort by the secretary general to find a basis for resuming the talks in the near future must be considered to have come to an end," Mr. Papadopoulos said.

In reply to a question, he said there was not much hope of a resumption of the talks within the next few months unless the Turkish-Cypriots changed their attitude.

He said the European Economic Community members had repeatedly urged the Greek-Cypriot side to "call the bluff" of the Turkish-Cypriots. So they had done so, and this was the outcome, he added.

Following is the text of the official communique:

"The secretary general's consultations with the two interlocutors in the Cyprus talks, Mr. Papadopoulos and Mr. Oman, were concluded in a joint meeting on the morning of Sept. 21. An extensive exchange of views took place during these consultations, concerning the resumption of intercommunal talks under the secretary general's auspices.

The special representative of the secretary general in Cyprus, Mr. Perez de Cuellar, will continue the consultations in Nicosia."

Mr. Papadopoulos, who said he would return to Nicosia tomorrow, said that it was routine for the

two sides to be in touch with Mr. Perez de Cuellar.

The Cyprus question will be debated in the current General Assembly session.

## Turkish government cracks down on striking workers

ANKARA, Sept. 21 (R). — Six days of sporadic strikes by thousands of Turkish factory and municipal workers collapsed today as the government began to crack down on the illegal stoppages.

Amidst a general drift back to work, the leaders of the Workers Confederation DISK, which called the strikes, called for an end to the industrial action.

DISK, which represents 350,000 workers, ordered the strikes in protest against government legislation to keep in existence security courts which try offences against state security, particularly by the extreme left.

The organisation called off the industrial action after police searched its Istanbul offices and removed documents. There were reports the DISK leadership might face arrest.

The strike, which hit transport and garbage collection services, was the most widely supported here for seven years.

The opposition Republican People's Party is mounting a parliamentary filibuster to try to stop the controversial legislation. It has described the courts as undemocratic and called for their abolition.

## Gold price rises sharply as sterling dips further

LONDON, Sept. 21 (AFP). — Gold jumped by four dollars to close at \$ 119.5 per ounce in active trading here today.

At one point, the price touched \$ 122.5 dealers said.

They said the sharp rise was linked with a jump in silver prices.

This was triggered by a United States decision not to sell its surplus of 118 million ounces of silver.

On the foreign exchange, sterling dipped further at the end of the day to close at \$ 1.7170 against last night's \$ 1.7230.

Market sources said the rate was depressed by New York selling orders to the tune of two to three million pounds.

Sterling also fell back again to the French and Swiss francs and the Deutsche mark.

Its average depreciation rate remained unchanged at 42.2 per cent.





The French franc recovered sharply against the dollar which was quoted at 4.9079 francs at the close against 4.9280 this morning and 4.9170 yesterday.

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